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It does not seem to occur to the Sultan of Turkey that a person who never pays his honest debts except at the muzzle of gun is persona non grata in good society.

Judging from local accounts the dense fog that has been prevailing in London is nothing compared to the atmosphere of gloom that pervades the City Hall in New York since the recent election.

ing that if France compelled him to pay the claims of a few private citizens the collection has cost France much more than he must turn over to French citizens. The collection of private debts by fleets of warships is an expensive method.

the recent election in Nebraska, concludes that "the signs of disintegration of the fusion forces, apparent last year, are more pronounced this fall, and the verdict of Tuesday tells the story that the days of fusion rule are over for good."

American regrets over the going of Min-1ster Wu seem to be tinged with a foreboding as to this amiable Chinaman's fate when he gets home. With his next friend, Li Hung Chang, gone, there is no telling what may happen to a man who has been popular abroad. But China needs all her men, and will do well to take counsel h Wu and put him in a high place.

School Commissioner Sweeney, in commending the provision of the school law of this city which confers upon the superintendent the absolute power to select teachers spoke from experience. In view of the troubles which large cities are having in which school boards have a voice in the matter, the wonder is that a schoolman should oppose the one-man power with the one-man responsibility.

The school superintendents of Indiana, who have been holding a two days' meeting in this city, deserve distinct recognition for their voluntary service to public instruction by spending time and money in attending such a meeting. Upon no one class of schoolmen does the success of the common school depend so much as upon superintendents, who are the directors of the battle. There may be good schools under an inefficient superintendent, but, if not trammeled, there can scarcely be inferior schools over which an accomplished and energetic superintendent presides.

In the meeting of an Audubon society in an Indiana village not long since the farmers present took part in the discussion. All were opposed to the killing of birds on their lands and all agreed that they would be glad to have hunters or anybody else kill off the rabbits, which are a nuisance. This opinion of farmers goes to sustain the decision of Justice Stout to the effect that rabbits are not game, meaning such game as it is illegal to kill. Speaking of rabbits, what has become of the Belgian hare, through the propagation of which fortunes were to be made? Two years ago the Belgian rabbit was much in the newspapers.

In view of the experience of Buffalo, the Chicago Chronicle says that the day of big expositions is past. Perhaps it would be safer to say that the frequency of such exhibits stands in the way of their success. Since the Chicago world's fair we have had several pretentious exhibitions, promoted In most cases by the aid of the general government. The St. Louis exhibition should be made a grand affair, and doubtless will be, but, following the Buffalo exhibition so closely, it must be a magnificent display to draw the crowds that went to Chicago. Congress should go out of the business of encouraging local exhibits of minor importance.

The luxuriousness of the hospitality which Pierpont Morgan extended to the Episcopal clergymen who were his guests from New York to San Francisco and back on the occasion of the late Episcopal convention doubtless presented a marked contrast to the straitened circumstances of the first seventy, sent out by twos, to preach the gospel, but no man was bound to accept Mr. Morgan's generous bounty; consequently the general verdict regarding the Baltimore divine who shared all the luxury and then took occasion in mon to denounce the luxuriousness of the hospitality as sinful will be that he must be a very mean person.

It is quite remarkable that manufacturers being the most skillful in the world, are about to send men here to study American ity and at lower prices than other compet-

been perfected, greatly reducing the cost chean labor the introduction of machinery has not kept pace with the movement in the United States. Another cause is the system of large factories and combinations of capital, while in France the small manufacturer continues. It is the extensive plant that has done the most to give us the lead.

INDIANIANS IN THE NAVY.

Readers of the Journal during the last week probably noticed an advertisement, the North American Review, under the "Men wanted for the United States navy." It ran eight days, during which period this city was a naval recruiting station. The advertisement called for apprentices, sea-.. 60 cents | men, yeomen, machinists, shipwrights electricians and coppersmiths, the different classes embracing ages from eighteen to thirty-five years. The officers in charge of the business were only authorized to enlist lifty men at this point, and as this limit was reached in about a week the recruiting ceased. The incident was interesting as up the working force of the navy, as far as Americans from various parts of the country, for recruiting stations were established at a number of other points. It also showed the readiness of the young men of Indiana to respond to such calls of the government in time of peace as well as in war. The age limit, eighteen to thirty-five years, shows that all the men enlisted were in the flower of youth or the prime of life, and all were subjected to physical examinations besides. The new life on which they have thus entered for a period of at least four years will prove interesting and instructive to these of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville | recruits, most of whom have probably never seen a man-of-war nor even the ocean. They will have good pay and good treatment, the discipline will be beneficial, and the travel and opportunities of seeing the world will be educational. Some of the men will probably remain in the navy permayears. Their relatives and friends should not feel that they have entered on an aimless career. The United States navy is an excellent school for developing character, generation as effectively on the sea as he can on the land. Some of the young men The Sultan has the satisfaction of know- tricians on battleships in our next foreign war, and others may direct the guns that shall sink an enemy's fleet.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE-BORN.

The current number of the National Geographic Magazine contains an interesting compilation from census reports, showing The Omaha Bee, reviewing the result of the ratio of foreign to native-born population in the different States of the Union. A diagram indicating the percentage is more effective than figures, and will doubtless surprise many who examine it. Every one knows that immigrants flock to the Northwest, and it is a matter of course to find that North Dakota contains the greatest proportion of foreign-born citizensnamely, 35 per cent, of its population. It is not another Northwestern State that follows next in the list, however, but Rhode Island, and, next to that, Massachusetts. Then come Minnesota and Montana, then Connecticut and New York, then Wisconsin, California, Nevada, New Jersey, Michigan, South Dakota, Washington and New Hampshire. Illinois, Arizona, Utah and Wyoming are about equal, having within a fraction of 20 per cent. of foreign-born inhabitants. Colorado, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Idaho range at about 15 per cent.; Iowa, Maine and Vermont at 12; Ohio, 10; Kansas, 9; Maryland, Delaware, Missouri and New Mexico, 8, and Indiana and Texas 5 per cent, in proportion to their respective populations. Several Southern States are not in the list at all, having less than 1 per cent, of foreigners, while others mentioned | erally known and subsequently advertised have 2 and 3 per cent. Oklahoma, which curiously enough, about 4 per cent, of foreigners, indicating that immigrants were not attracted to its free lands. In spite of general statements, with which newspaper readers are familiar, as to the influx of Canadians into New England and the number of Irish and other immigrants who have found homes there in recent years, it causes something of a shock to realize that with 30 per cent. of foreigners that part of the United States must lose its time-honored characteristic as the most representative American section. It has been supposed that the coming of many foreign workmen into the gas region within recent years would make a greater change in Indiana's ratio; but with barely 5 per cent. this State may properly claim to be more strictly American than any other outside

of the South.

THE ETHICS OF ATHLETICS. When the two most prominent periodicals in the country devoted to the publication of important and serious topics have each an article touching the ethics of amateur athletics, the large number of people who have passed the meridian of life may well be astonished that what they regard as frivolity has become the subject of ethical treatment. Yet such is the case. The current number of the Forum contains an article entitled "Ethics of Ancient and Modern Athletics," by Mr. Price Collier, a graduate of Harvard, who was nine years a Unitarian minister, an officer in the navy during the Spanish-American war, and is an essayist. This article relating to athletics is given a place in the magazine between one entitled "Crispi and Italian Unity" and another, "The Small College and the Large," which shows that in the estimation of the editor modern athletics is one of the serious matters in the larger affairs of the world. If athletics is not thus important, why should the article be given a place with "The Government and Good Roads," "The Political and Commercial Future of Asia" and "Taxes on Street-

railway Franchises?" time in studying the practices at athletic games during the time of the Roman empire, with a view of proving that athletes are more honorable and fairer practice pregreat Roman games foul play was applauded, and if a race was won by tripping | rangements of the Harrison administration up a fellow-runner the man doing it was the race besought the judges with tears to from industrial difficulties. In France, who have had the reputation of | bestow upon them some honors to heal their wounded feelings. The writer tries to imagine a college athlete of Harvard or methods. Not much attention was given | Yale claiming a game by a foul or begging | and the United States. "Alone of all the by foreigners to manufacturers in the a prize which he did not win. Mr. Collier United States until their preducts appeared | admits that there are streaks of rowdyism. in the markets of the world, of better qual- | of trickery and unfair play in our college

Because labor is costly, the machine has | "continuing our failures in good spirits" are now recognized as being as much a

"The ethical side of all these exercises dominates all kinds of athletics," says Mr. Collier, "and he who breaks the laws of the spirit of sport is as much a felon in spirit as at law is he who breaks into his neighbor's house." Many people have not that impression from what they read, and, consequently, will accept the opinion of an

The other article on athletics appears in caption, "Ethical Functions of Football." It is written by President Thwing, presteaches the positive-bucking, pushing, and develops self-restraint. If football, under the best conditions, can do for young men all that Dr. Thwing so positively asserts, it is pertinent to remark that the best conditions seem not to be conspicuously evident in many great games. And further, if the game can do all that Dr. Thwing claims, it is a pity that it is not a regular study in the college course, one of the nonelectives, so that more students can be taught what he styles "the ethical Calvinism of football," than the eleven players for whom all the other students of the college go wild and shout, or, to use the slang of the sporting arena, "root."

A DECISION OF REAL INTEREST.

Courts have to deal with all sorts of

questions, but it is not often that a judicial decision is rendered of such peculiar innently, and may be heard of in future | terest to amateur fishermen as one rendered a few days ago in Louisville. It related to the famous implement known as the "Frankfort reel," and it affirmed an important principle of trade-mark law. The suit which gave rise to the decision was an application for an injunction by B. C. Milam & Co., of Frankfort, to prevent B. F. Meek & Son, of Louisville, from using the words "Frankfort, Kentucky," or either of said words on reels manufactured by them in Louisville, Preliminary to the decision the court gave a concise history of the Frankfort reel from its first manufacture in 1835 by John F. Meek, a watch and clock maker of Frankfort, Ky., to recent years. For many years it was known as the Meek reel, from the and the Frankfort business was bought at sheriff's sale by one B. C. Milam. Then John F. Meek, the inventor of the reel, retired from business and never made a reel after 1852. His brother, B. F. Meek, and B. C. Milam formed a partnership and continued to manufacture reels at Frankfort for many years, when they dissolved, Meek going to Louisville, where he resumed the manufacture of reels, and Milam continuing the business at Frankfort. For a number of years the Meek reel manufactured at Louisville by B. F. Meek & Sons was stamped with their name, but finally they changed the stamp to "the Frankfort, Kentucky, reel." On this state of facts B. C. Milam & Co. asked that B. F. Meek & Son be restrained from stamping their reels as the original Frankfort reel. The history of the reel as traced by the court was much fuller than that here given, and after a learned discussion of the law of trademarks and citing

The plaintiffs' reels have become famous during a period of nearly fifty years of exclusive manufacture at Frankfort, Ky.-in fact they became so popular as to be genas the "Frankfort, Kentucky, reel." allow the defendant corporation to reap has been settled within ten years, shows, the benefit of the plaintiffs' long and honorable course in business by indirectly naming or calling its reel, made in Louisville, as the "Frankfort reel" or the "Frankfort, Kentucky, reel"-something that Ben F. Meek, its assignor, never attempted or claimed-would be in violation trade laid down in the many authorities above cited. I am of opinion that the plaintiffs are entitled to the relief they ask. The decision only went to the extent of enjoining the Louisville firm from stampnot touch the merits of the two implements. and fishermen are still at liberty to claim that the Meek reel, manufactured at Louisville, is "just as good" as the genuine Frankfort, which has been manufactured 1848 to the present time. The court makes it quite clear that on the dissolution of the firm of Meek & Milam in 1859, when Milam took the reel business, the right to the trademark and name of the Frankfort reel remained with him. The decision of the court included an order that the Louisprofits and that the plaintiff be given judgment for all profits made by the defendants on reels manufactured and sold by them in Louisville bearing the Frankfort trademark. It did not, however, undertake to say that fish caught with the Louisville reel stamped Frankfort were illegally caught, and the order requiring an account-

numerous cases the court concluded:

ing for profits does not apply to the fishermen who have used that reel. "A PROGRESSIVE EQUILIBRIUM." An Englishman who is a friend of the United States contributes an interesting article to the Atlantic Monthly, in which he sets forth the hostility of continental Europe to this Nation because of its successful competition in the world's markets. The farmers of Europe have long been hostile to American farmers, but the hostility surprising. The writer says that the proposition to combine continental Europe against the producers of the United States he fears that if the United States continues its present policy the industrial interests, including agriculture, are doomed to a dwindling which will be disastrous. He vails now than then. He shows that in the therefore, urges that the United States seek to restore the reciprocal trade arwhich were thrown away by the Gorman-Wilson tariff act in order to save Europe

countries in the world," says the Englishman, "the United States maintains a progressive equilibrium between the farmer stors. Several causes produced this result. unpopular. Self-control, good temper and gained what agriculture has lost. In con-

tinental Europe the landlord-farmer is in his compelling arguments, his forceful church property question there. He will ficulty tolerates Chicago and its ways, he aggressive hostility to the manufacturer. of production, while in the countries with | part of the game as the skill that suc- | If the cheaper food of America is allowed to enter with low customs duties the farmers suffer. If high duties are imposed upon American foods the artisan suffers, and wages cannot be reduced to insure that cheaper production which will enable Europe to compete in the world's markets.

The admission that we "maintain an equilibrium between the farmer and the artisan" is too valuable to be lost sight of at the present time. Because of that equilibrium the farmer is most prosperous when the artisan is fully employed. There was never a period in the history of the country when the factories were idle and ident of the Western Reserve University. | the farmers prosperous. When artisans President Thwing is a doctor of divinity and wage-earners in general are hunting by the grace of the Andover Theological employment in vain the farmer mortgages Seminary, so that there can be no doubt his farm and lives upon the proceeds. It regarding the strictness of his definition of is to the advantage of the farmer also ethics. "Football," he tells us, "represents | that the American wage-earner receives the inexorable." Every member of the more than twice the average compensation team must practice, take risks, keep his of the European wage-earner because he temper and obey his captain. Football has twice as much money with which to purchase. So long as the American wageshowing the policy of the government to fill breaking, running and going through a carner has full employment and high wages line. It strengthens the compelling power, he is the best customer the farmer can practicable, with representative young it embodies the process of self-discovery have. The products of the factory may cost the farmer a little more under the system which protects the manufacturer from European competition, and, again, they may not, but the American farmer cannot permit this valuable home consumer to be crippled by hostile competition To please Germany and France trade treaties might be negotiated which would enable the competitors in those countries to fill our markets with their cheaper hosiery, cutlery, glass, pottery and a hundred

other articles which our manufacturers can produce in abundance. The market would be glutted, and production would be curtailed in this country. This would be to the advantage of the European competitor, but would the artisans in Europe, with their half wages, be able to purchase enough more of wheat and meat to compensate the American farmer for the loss of the once full-wage American artisan? millions of people to purchase when employed makes this the best market in the world. Shall we pursue the policy which has established "the progressive equilbrium between the farmer and the artisan," or shall we destroy it to pacify Europeans or please theoretical free-traders at home?

Attorney General Rayner, of Maryland, who acquitted himself so handsomely as Admiral Schley's counsel, speaks freely concerning the court and investigation since his return to Baltimore. He says:

So far as the court was concerned it was admirably constituted. I cannot speak with too much praise of Admiral Dewey name of its maker. In 1852 Meek failed and of his colleagues, Admirals Benham and Ramsay. The quick and eminently just decisions upon some of the most embarrassing questions of law that arose almost | tion does not exist for amusement merely. every day were simply phenomenal. Admiral Dewey told me he came from a faniily of jurists and that he had heard a great deal of law before going to sea. This was in answer to my question as to how he could decide so readily upon technical questions of law. I had no idea that the hero of Manila had the qualifications of a great judge without perhaps ever having read a law book.

This sustains the general impression made | sit up." by the report of the proceedings that the questions by the court were always very much to the point and its rulings eminently fair and judicial. Mr. Rayner speaks highly of the conduct of the case on the government side, and especially compliments Captain Lemly, the judge advocate general. It may not be generally known that Capt. Lemly was personally very friendly to Admiral Schley and that the part he performed in the court was done as a matter

The last census of India shows remarkable gains in the Christian population of that vast country. In 1852 the native Christians in India, Burmah and Ceylon were 128,000; in 1862, 213,182; in 1872, 318,363. In 1881 the census showed that the Protestant Christians alone were 528,590. In 1891 the Christian population in India was 2,284,172. In thirty years the number of mission stations has increased three-fold, while the number of Christians has increased fiveof the broad and equitable rule of fair fold. These facts go to correct the quite general impression that Christian missions in the East make little impression upon the natives. This may be true of China, but the reverse is true of India, where the Ing its reel as the Frankfort reel. It did | missionary has the moral support of the British government.

A Western Author. Western authors have achieved much distinction in recent years, and their merits have been widely recognized, even in quarat that place by Milam continuously from | ters where their territory was formerly looked upon as a literary wilderness. Not only have their books enjoyed a wide circulation, but personal prominence has come to them through their success. The greater number of these writers who have come to be classed as celebrities are producers of fiction. Authors of more serious books, professional, technical, philosophical and ville manufacturers, who had been using the like, have been, for some reason it is the stamp "Frankfort reel" for more than not necessary to inquire into too closely, fifteen years past, be compelled to disclose | recipients of fewer honors. Yet, though the names of some of the latter class have failed to become household words, it does not follow that their writings have not had wide circulation and much influence. The Journal has in mind at least one gentleman whose productions have been voluminous, widely circulated, of excellent literary quality and of an importance which can hardly be overvalued by those who have benefited by it. The individual in question is Mr. F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The Journal has not the privilege of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Coburn, but has for years taken note of his literary work published by him in his official capacity. The | He retires at 11 p. m. and is up and dressed word "literary" is used advisedly in this connection. Although, doubtless, it will seem to the average "patron of literature," especially if he be youthful and therefore sure of all things, that so prosaic a subject as agriculture cannot serve as a theme for to the American manufacturer is new and real literature, and that a man cannot write about the corn or the wheat crop or the Kansas hog in a manner which will entitle his work to be named in the same day with "The Man from Illinois," or Mr. Collier seems to have expended much is already regarded as impracticable, yet "When Chivalry Was in Bloom"-that knowing and scornful person is, nevertheless, in error. The Journal bears witness that Mr. Coburn's skilled pen and exuberant fancy have invested the subjects named and others kindred to them with a charm which is quite frequently lacking from the latest novel of phenomenal circulation. When this gifted secretary writes about Kansas corn it is in such fetching language that green oceans of waving stalks spread before the readers' eyes or innumerable This suggestion is not so important as elevators filled with the shelled product are as vividly seen; Kansas wheat is fairly materialized to the vision, while the Kansas hog becomes, if not precisely a thing of beauty, yet a thing greatly to be desired in multiplied form. When the secretary tackles the forage question, or the wheat

logic, his skillful manner of presenting his case, carry all before him. The Journal is obliged to admit that a measure of fiction | Havana. may be mingled with what purports to be plain facts and statistics in these writings. proaches his theme, the fervor of his agricultural feelings, would naturally lead to a certain luxuriance of speech and play of the imagination. There is reason to suspect, for instance, that the Kansas hog, as it appears on the pages of his official essays and booklets, is not all that his fancy paints it. But this is neither here ner there. The point is that Mr. Coburn has gone on in the even tenor of his way, bringing celebrity to his State and doing much to offset the disrepute into which it was brought by injudicious and misguided citizens. A novel with a million circulation could not have brought half the real benefit to Kansas, though, no doubt, Mr. Coburn would have won greater profits than his

office has brought him. As if literary talent were not sufficient, Mr. Coburn is gifted as an artist. Witness his artistic and poetical portrayals of corn and wheat crops, around which his affections are most obviously entwined. A glamour of sentiment even hovers over the maternal hog and her numerous brood, which appears on the last page of his latest booklet. Loving the hog as a glory to Kansas, he cannot refrain from putting soul into her.

If Kansas does not appreciate Mr. Coburn and his services it should make haste to do so, or he will presently enter a wider field and be lost to that State forever.

On a fair trial in a Virginia court Mr. John A. Chanler, former husband of Amelic Rives and the rightful owner of large wealth, has been declared sane. The decision was reached mainly on the testimony of insanity experts, though Mr. Chanler's conduct was a strong point in his prove that Mr. Chanier was mentally unbalanced testified that the only peculiarity he had ever noticed in him was the fact that he did not like mint juleps. But even a Virginia court could not find him insane on that ground.

The remarkable statement is made that The extent of this country, its increasing for ten years, and that elderly people there proposed formation of a dancing club among the young folks. But have there been no young folks in Flora for ten

> Dr. Nansen is said to have a remarkable liking for bright colors, which is why his ship, the Fram, was painted gray, green, scarlet and white, picked out with gold. Perhaps this is the reason why his Arctic landscapes, as seen on the canvas screen at his lectures, were so gorgeously kaleido-

> When one hundred and twenty-five "Modern Woodmen" turned out with sixty teams and in one day last week husked sixty-five acres of corn for a sick brother in Illinois they proved that the organiza-

THE HUMORISTS.

Not a Novice.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Is she a professional nurse?"

Yonker's Statesman.

"Well, I'm pretty certain she's no novice. She's going to marry him as soon as he can

The Barber's Tales.

Yeast-Did your barber ever tell you any hairraising stories? Crimsonbeak-Yes; he told me that tonic he sold me would make my hair grow.

Their Use.

Washington Star. "Mike," said Plodding Pete, "dese 'help wanted' columns in de paper is a great assistance, ain't dey?"

"What good do dey do you?" "Dey shows a whole lot o' places you better

keep away from fur fear of bein' offered work." Like the Others. Chicago Record-Herald.

"I thank God," said the Pharisee, "that I am not as other men." "Oh, I don't know," replied the lady. "You seem to be like a good many of them. I saw you occupying a seat in a car last night when there were lots of women standing."

She Did.

Chicago Tribune. "I'll get even wid 'em for dischairgin' me!" mumbled the cook lady, lifting up the register and dropping a pair of her old shoes down the hot air pipe just before she went away. And those old shoes avenged her for nearly a week before the family found out what was the

The Red Paint.

Harlem Life.

Baltimore American.

Such a joke on Mr. Gayboy! We were out on the balcony between the dances and he got the sleeve of his dress coat all over red paint from one of the posts that were just painted. Maud-And did you go near the post?

"No. Why?" "Because you have red paint all over the back of your waist."

Becoming Civilized.

eral of the prominent natives of Samar are will- and go alone-crawl, stumble, stagger, but go into the interior to induce the insurgents to surrender. Well, I must say-" But at this point Mr. Henry Peck stole softly from the room, murmuring to himself: "We're civilizing those fellows, after all."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

King Edward's life has been insured for \$2,500,000 until the coronation. For twenty years past Senator Hoar has never failed to devote three hours every day to reading.

Sir John Ramsden, the richest of all English baronets, has an income which is estimated to be \$850,000 per annum. Emperor William sleeps on a regulation camp bed such as his officers use. The bed clothes are of the rough regimental pattern soon after 5 a. m.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst has agreed to pay

the expenses of a department of anthropology at the University of California, which will be devoted especially to the study of the Indians of the Pacific coast. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, of Kansas, who wrote a touching poem on "Our Little ing's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." Brown Brothers Across the Blue Sea," now criticising President Roosevelt in her paper for inviting Booker T. Washington to

The late Judge Edward Coffin Lewis, of Waterbury, Conn., left an estate valued at \$2,000,000 and divided evenly between three | duce no one to buy her books. children and a grandchild. He directed that no part of the estate should be invested in railroad securities.

In 1875 Fred Wellhouse, the Kansas "apple king," was a wage earner. He knew a good deal about orchards, however, and began on a small scale to raise fruit. Now new novel from his pen. he has 1,240 acres of orchards and his apple crop this year is 60,000 bushels.

The Kaiser is said to be in a very unsat-

isfactory physical condition. He suffers from abnormal nervous symptoms, complilong-continued anxiety and strain coasequent upon his multitudinous labors in her. Madame Orzeszko is about fifty years keeping himself abreast with the work in old. almost all the great state departments. Bishon Sharetti, of Havana, having set-

weevil, or the poultry industry, or cattle Cuba, has been appointed delegate extraor- | deny having portrayed in it an actual in- | solute, and especially if the water has been and school games even now, but they are and the artisan." In England trade has raising, or any of the innumerable topics | dinary to the Philippines, whither he will dividual. If it were any other Chicagoan | contaminated within a month previous to that his office forces upon his attention, go about the end of the year to settle the than the fastidious Fuller, who with dif- the freezing of the ice.

ant at Havana, Dr. Bonaventure Broderick. Bishop Barnada, of Santiago, will go to

Edwin Brown, a piano maker who died in Boston a few days ago, was one of the few Mr. Brown was born at Fitchburg, June 19, 1805. He went to Boston at the age of sixteen. His father served in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bunker Israel Hutchinson, who participated in the colonial wars and also in the Revolution. sleep. Amen. Mr. Brown's wife, who died about ten years ago, was a relative of Benjamin Franklin

and Daniel Webster. Mmc. Ristori, the tragic actress, who is now at Salsomaggiere with her son, the Marchese Capranica del Grillo, and his family, will shortly celebrate her diamond wedding with the stage, of which she has been one of the most shining lights. A diamond wedding means seventy-five years' association, but Mme. Ristori's acquaintance with the footlights began when she was a baby in arms, at three months old. Her parents were then in a company of traveling players going from town to town in Italy

Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, a farm 110 acres, near Hodgensville, Ky., is to be turned into an inebriate asylum. St. Luke's Society of Chicago has bought the place, and has an option on 350 acres adjacent. Dr. Struble, one of the directors of the society, says it will be a memorial to Lincoln and the greatest temperance project ever undertaken in this country. There will be returned to the farm from the Buffalo Exposition the cabin in which Mr. Lincoln was born, and beside it will be placed the cabin in which Jefferson Davis was born, "one hundred miles from Hodgensville." Li Hung Chang's greatest achievement

for his country was the negotiation of the Chino-Japanese treaty after China's disastrous defeat in that war. It was a thanktook it and gave all his marvelous energy and shrewdness to the task of securing the best possible terms for China. The Japanese interests were in the hands of the Marquis Ito, and two more clever diplomats were never pitted against each other. Reports of their conversations and inter- with it. views are said to be mines of information favor. One witness who was sworn to for the students of the Eastern question. This story is told of Mark Twain: When he lived in Buffalo he made the acquaintance of some neighbors under peculiar circumstances. Emerging from his house one morning, he saw something which made him run across the street and remark to the people who were gathered on the veranda: "My name is Clemens; my wife and I have been intending to call on you there has been no dancing in Flora, Ind., and make your acquaintance. We owe you an apology for not doing it before now. beg your pardon for intruding on you in population and the unequaled capacity of | want none in future and are opposing the | this informal manner, and at this time of day, but your house is on fire."

> Last winter Mme Patti was staying for a experience of the race. few days in an isolated village at the extreme end of Yorkshire. To kill the monotony of the place the prima donna went one night to a concert given in aid of a certain village institution. Not half of the performers turned up. Appreciating the difficulty, Mme. Patti-incognita, of courseoffered to oblige the audience with a song or two. Then she sang, in her own glorious way, three of her sweetest ballads. At the close the chairman approached and, in solemn tone, thanked her. "Well, miss," he said, "you've done uncommon well. And although 'Arry Ock, the juggler, who thinks nowt of takin' 'old of 'ot pokers and a-swalpleased us very considerable, miss.'

Immediately on the death of President McKinley Mr. Charles E. Locke commissioned Mr. Frank A. Burrelle, the maker of the Dewey album, to compile eight very elaborate scrap books of the newspaper history of the assassination of the President. Each book contains a story of the shooting, the daily bulletins, the death and the funeral services in the different cities, and each contains selected editorials from leading papers throughout the country showing the universal grief. The clippings are mounted on white bristol cardboard and bound in black seal, with an inscription in gold on the cover. These books were presented to Abner McKinley, John J. McCook, Oakleigh Thorne, William B. Plunkett, William Whiting, William C. Beer and William C. Brown. Mr. Locke retained the eighth book for his own library.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

All love is at the expense of love, and calls for heroes.-The Portion of Labor. To some temperaments a danger sign is an irresistible lure.-The Strength of the

Marriage is not the end of love, but it is the true end of a love story.-Rosalynde's

In order to be happy a woman needs only a good digestion, a satisfactory complexion and a lover .- The Spinster Book. Any man who's got a woman wrapped

around his finger has also got her wrapped around his throat .- The Cavaller. If idleness is the parent of vice, it is also the sire of many harmless virtues begotten accidentally.-Rosalynde's Lovers. There are but two sorts of women in the world-those who take the strength out of

a man and those who put it back .- Kim. No gold or precious stones of any mines of earth can equal the light of the star of happiness in one human soul.—The Portion of Labor. When a young girl falls in love with a woman who to her is old, it may be a

ridiculous form of emotion, but it has always a spice of nobility in it; it has all the elements of that ideal worship and passionate devotedness which draw out character and mold it for finer and loftler flights.-Her Grace's Secret. It's the most discouraging thing in life,

foot the bills, anyway. There's no good in saving your clothes any more. If. by chance, there's anything that escapes wear, why, let but the next year come and fashion won't have naught to say to it, and a body must ever be slaving for something new .- Maggie McLanchan

If I were a preacher * * I would thump the cushions and cry out: "Be independent. * * * Shake off all the props Mrs. Peck-Humph; The paper says that sev- | * * tradition and authority offer you. tumbles, and knocks, and bruises; but as there are props."-The Benefactress.

The soul of the idiot knows, understands, waits, and some day will stand side by side with the soul of the wise, and God shall call them brothers. So also has the maniac who raves within his cell a soul that is carnation of Krishna Mulvaney" and "Mccalm, for the soul does not go mad. How to such souls pass the long imprisonment, wonder, till their hideous jailer opens to them the door?-The Strength of the Hills,

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr. Kipling has completed a new short

story, dealing with the Transvaal war, which will appear at an early date. Dickens's first great success came with 'Pickwick' when he was twenty-four, Thackeray's at thirty-six with "Vanity Fair," George Eliot's at forty with "Adam Bede," and Sir Walter Scott at forty-three

The widow of the late publisher, George

Smith, has in her possession the autograph

manuscripts of the Bronto novels, the manuscript of Browning's "The Ring and the cause his rhyming political pamphlets do Book" and the manuscript of Mrs. Brown-Miss Frances Aymer Mathews, the author of the lively tale, "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town," will not give her photograph

for reproduction in newspapers or maga-

zines. She objects to personal advertise-

ment and insists that her likeness will in-Mr. Baring Gould's industry shows no sign of diminishing. Despite the fact that | ciation of sanitary engineers, has long ago he is nearly sixty-eight years old and has been writing steadily and frequently for forty-seven years, one of the English mag-

azines announces the first chapters of a Eliza Orzeszko, the authoress of "The Argonauts," is said to be the greatest female writer and thinker in the Slav world at present, and the first literary artist among the women of Europe. Her works, cated by other conditions-the result of contained in forty odd volumes, touch on the most vital subjects in the world about

Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago author, tled the question of church property in the Skylight," and feels called upon to

take with him to the Philippines his assist- might be suspected of devising a new method of literary advertising.

Here is one of the prayers of Robert Louis Stevenson contained in Graham Balfour's new "Life:" "The day returns and orings us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces; let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day, bring us to our rest-Hill, and his great-grandfather was Col. ing beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of

In a lecture delivered in Indianapolis a year or so ago Mr. W. D. Howells confessed that pleasant words concerning his writings were as welcome in his later as in his earlier literary career. He has, therefore, it may be assumed, derived much satisfaction from the reception accorded to his book, "Literary Friends and Acquaintances," issued a few months ago. He is quoted as saving that none of his books has brought him the tribute of cordial appreciation which was evoked by this vol-

"The sale of books of fiction has increased enormously in the past five years," says a writer in the Review of Reviews. This is true as regards the absolute number of novels sold, and is still more strikingly true when the demand for fiction is compared with the sale of other books written and published for the general reader. Indeed, some very well-informed publishers assert that the demand for biographical works, volumes of essays, books of travel and the various other classifications outside fiction has actually not increased at all in the past five years."

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's new novel, 'Lazarre," has brought to light many interesting things about Eleazar Williams, the American Dauphin. It has recently been learned that Mrs. Frances J. Tallmadge, of Sheboygan, Wis., has in her possession a valuable old painting left with her less task, but the aged statesman under- family by Williams, and said to be the portrait of Louis XVI, father of the Dauphin. The Prince de Joinville brought it to this country and gave it to Eleazar Williams. Mrs. Talimadge has frequently been approached by collectors desiring to purchase this picture, but she declines to part

When Mary Anderson asked the poet Longfellow what she could do to cultivate her taste, he told her "to read one good poem every day." No better training in true cultivation exists, says the Philadelphia Press. The man or woman who daily reads one good poem will find personal taste ennobled, elevated and purified. There s that about great verse which raises each who yields to its spell into the serene air. all breathing human passion far above, the petty worries and the passing disappointments of life fade under its influence. It recalls us all to the deeper surge and the wider tides of emotion. The hour and the individual fade and are lost in the wider

AS A POET AND PATRIOT.

Dual Position of Rudyard Kipling in the Public Eye. Kansas City Star.

Within the last three years Rudyard Kipling has seen his literary work praised beyond measure and condemned without stint. At the time of his illness in America he was regarded as the coming literary orin' needles, couldn't turn up, yet you've figure of the generation. Since then his popularity has been waning. To-day a host of readers who once were his devout followers have found new idols. The name of the brilliant young Englishman is no longer one to conjure by, His verse on the South African war has been the greatest factor in the clouding of his reputation. Many of his former admirers wait in trepidation to see what each new week may bring forth. The Bookman, for instance, says: "Mr. Kipling's verse is ceasing to be disappoint. ing. It is becoming pathetic." prints his poem, "The Lesson," and adds; 'It would do no good to comment on this. Besides, we haven't the heart. it must be admitted that there is a vast gulf between such verse as the "Hymn Before Action" and "The Lesson." Here is

> the first stanza of the earlier poem: "The earth is full of anger, The seas are dark with wrath; The nations in their harness

Go up agairst our path! Ere yet we loose the legions-Ere yet we draw the blade, Jehovah of the Thunders,

Lord God of Battles, aid!" Contrast the noble dignity of that stanza, its fine rhythm, its moving force, with this from "The Lesson:

"Let us admit it fairly, as a business people should We have no end of a lesson; it will do us no end of good. Not on a single issue, or in one direction or twain. But conclusively, comprehensively, and

several times and again. Were all our most holy illusions knocked higher than Gilderoy's kite; We have had a jolly good lesson, and it serves us jolly well right!' Of course, there is no more comparison

between the two tnan there is between Lincoln's Gettysburg oration and the average stump speech at a barbecue. "The 'Hymn Before Action" is poetry; Lessen" is doggerel. Critics have been treating the two as if their author intended them to be in the same class. They have taken the jingle:

He's an absent-minded beggar, and he may forget it all, But we do not want his kiddies to remind

That we sent 'em to the workhouse while their daddy hammered Paul, So we'll help the homes our Tommy's left

as seriously as "God of our fathers" in "Recessional." Such a standard of judgment necessarily leads to the conclusion this following the fashion-for them that I that Mr. Kipling regards one as practically equal to the other; that he cannot distinguish between poetry and drivel. On the face of it this is an improbable assump-Wordsworth could not tell his good tion. work from his bad. Matthew Arnold remarks that in his seven volumes the pieces of high merit are mingled with a mass of roductions very inferior to them-so inferior that it seems wonderful how the rame poet should have produced both. But the writer presents the dull and tedious with evident unconsciousness of its defects, It is akin in workmanship to his most inspired utterances. Arnoid adds: "Shaksing to leave their wives as hostages while they | go alone. You won't learn to walk without | peare frequently has lines and passages in a strain quite false, and which are enyou'll never learn to walk at all so long | tirely unworthy of him. But one can imagine his smiling if one could meet him in the Elysian fields and tell him so, smiling and replying that he knew it perfectly well simself, and what did it matter? Is not this a hint as to the recent verse

of Kipling? The man who wrote "The In-Andrews Hymn" does not need to be told that his recent verse is abominable. With Arnold's Shakspeare he would doubtless admit it with a smile and ask: "What of t?" Just at present Kipling is far more interested in the reform of the British army system than in letters. Since the outbreak of the Boer war his heart has been in South Africa. In all of his work inspired by the war he has taken the position of an English patriot-not of a writer. Some of his opinions he has put in prose communica. tions to newspapers. But his most earnest efforts he has sent out in verse because he knew that in such shape they would attract most attention There is no need to try to reconcile "The Lesson" with "Recessional." Their purpose is utterly different. Kipling has a right to put his criticism of the War Office into verse if he wants to. It does not follow that he has lost his power as a poet be-

not read like his "Mandalay." The Color Line in Medicine.

American Medicine. "The career open to ability" has long been the motto of magnanimous men. The National Association of Stationary Engineers has declined to confine its membership to white men, and the medical profession, which might be called the universal assoput itself on record as against "the color line" in medicine. Colored physicians have a proper place and function-if they are able-especially with several millions of their race and with new colonial responsiullties upon us.

Ice and Typhoid Fever Charge. American Medicine.

Every one has been in doubt as to how much danger exists of the contamination of ice with typhoid fever germs. The Boston Board of Health finds after extensive investigation that there is almost no danger either in natural or artificial ice. Within two or three weeks after freezing the ico is of about the same purity as well-filter-A water. But of course the safety is not ab-